

John D. Pugh

REAL ESTATE FARM LOANS

INSURANCE

We make a special of Farm Loans.
If you expect to need a loan soon fill out
and mail us the following.

1914

JOHN D. PUGH, Anadarko, Okl.

I desire to get a loan of \$ _____ on the
Quarter of Sec. _____ T. _____ R. _____ and would
like to know your best rate, term and conditions.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS FOR CONSTIPATION

For constipation, Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Easy to take, mild and gentle in effect. Give them a trial. For sale by Karl Douglas.

What You Need a General Tonic
Take Grove's Tasteless
Chill Tonic because it contains the
best of all the properties of QUININE
and acts on the Liver, Drives
out the poisons, Enriches the Blood and
Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.



"Real Fisherman's Luck for Duke's Mixture Smokers"

Good tobacco and a good reel! That's surely a lucky
combination for the angler—and here's the way you can
have them both.

Liggett & Myers

Duke's Mixture

All smokers should know Duke's Mixture made by
Liggett & Myers at Durham, N. C.

Pay what you will, you cannot get better granulated
tobacco for 5¢ than the big ounce and a half sack of
Duke's Mixture. It's good any way you smoke it.

Get a Good Fishing Reel Free

by saving the Coupons now packed in Liggett & Myers Duke's
Mixture. Or, if you don't want a reel—get any one of the hundreds
of other articles. In the list you will find something for every
member of the family. Pipes, cigarette cases, catcher's gloves,
cameras, watches, toilet articles, etc.

These handsome presents cost you
nothing—not one cent. They simply
express our appreciation of your
patronage.

Remember—you still get the same
big one and a half ounce sack for 5¢—
enough for many satisfying smokes.
During November and December
only, we will send our new
illustrated catalogue of presents
FREE. Simply send us your
name and address.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be
exchanged for tags from HORSE
SHOE, J. T. TINSLEY'S NATURAL
LEAF, CRANFORD TWIST, coupons
from FOUR ROSES (10-15 double
coupons), PICK-PLUG CUT, FINE
MONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, and other tags or
coupons issued by us.

Address—Premium Dept.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

The Business Farmer's Page

THE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

How Shall It Be Pumped and
Stored?

Those who choose to live beyond the
town water supply must devise their
own water system, and this supply
will come either from a stream, spring
or a dug or driven well and will, in all
probability, have to be pumped to a
supply tank for distribution. If there
is a never failing stream on the prop-
erty with a sufficient fall a hydraulic
ram may be used and is, perhaps, the
most economical way of pumping, for
if properly installed it can be depend-
ed upon to do its own work continu-
ously and with but little attention.
The fall of water required to operate a
ram is from two feet upward, and it
will push water to a distance of 500
feet and elevate it thirty feet for every
foot of fall.

Having no stream, a driven well is
safer to use than a shallow well
(which draws its water from the upper
strata of soil and may easily be-
come contaminated), and a windmill
will provide an inexpensive power, re-
quiring only an occasional oiling,
painting and the wind to turn the fan,
but, as the latter is unreliable, be sure
to provide a generous sized tank.

Different Kinds of Engines.

There are several kinds of engines for
pumping water. The hot air engine is
built especially for such work and has
no superior (except the electric pump
where the current is cheap) and is
economical to operate, the fuel being
either coal or kerosene. Gasoline en-
gines can, of course, be put to many
different uses, among them pumping
water. They come in all sizes and,
like the gas engine, are economical to
operate. On farms where a gasoline
engine is in demand a portable one
may be purchased and, when needed
for pumping, belted to the pump by a
shaft and pulley. The pump in this
case should be placed in a small house
over the well.

The electric pump has the advantage
of starting and stopping automatically—
a decided point in its favor when
used in connection with air pressure
water storage tanks. There are four
ways of storing water in general use:
in tanks of wood, which are inexpen-
sive, but should not be allowed to be-
come empty or they will shrink; in
steel or concrete tanks set on steel or
concrete supports (the former must be
kept painted and are expensive but
last indefinitely); in reservoirs, only
used when there is a hill or to supple-
ment a tank, and in air pressure tanks,
which, when installed in the cellar
with the pump attached, give little or
no trouble and are inexpensive and
convenient to maintain.

THE SUMMER RANGE

The Growing Pullet Appreciates
Freedom

PROF. H. A. LEWIS,

New Jersey Agr. Experiment Station.
Of all the problems confronting
poultrymen the successful rearing of
growing stock is the most vital. The
question is one of obtaining a contin-
uous rapid development from hatching
time to maturity.

Success depends upon giving growing
pullets and cockerels the environ-
mental conditions, such as an extended
range, plenty of natural shade, fresh
air houses and abundant supply of green,
succulent food material in addition to
a well balanced ration.

Free range is absolutely necessary to
uniform and economical growth,
with food material, such as corn, grass,
grubs, insects and other insects. The
more range given the better the grow-
ings will be. For the droppings will be
well mixed and will more quickly be-
come manure. When necessary to con-
fine growing stock during the winter the
area available should be divided into
two runs and each run should be rotated
to green crops.

Shade Essential

Adequate shade is a most impor-
tant protection against the heat of the
sun, and a growing bird is just what
the best, as more moisture is present
where artificial shelters are used. The
best place to rear pullets is in a
good place to rear pullets is in a
cornfield is another portion of the
range farm which furnishes the best
Sunflowers, corn, clover, beans, and
beans are some animals which can
well be planted for shade, and per-
apple and plum trees make excellent
permanent shade.

A constant supply of green food is
necessary for the best development
and where birds are on free range
there is usually plenty of green food,
though on restricted areas crop such
as peas and oats, buckwheat, so-
beans, rye, vetch and crimson clover
can be seeded to provide a continuous
supply.

During hot summer nights all the
protection which chicks need are open
shelters, relatively wide open, and
hence cool and well ventilated. If a
roof shelter, open in front and back
sides, with provision for confining
birds against enemies, is all that is
necessary, and a shelter 6 by 8 ft.
will house fifty pullets to maturity.

The food supply should be determined
by the condition of the range. A well
balanced dry mash, kept in large hop-
pers, supplemented by corn and wheat
(equal parts), fed broadcast morning
and night with plenty of fresh water
are the essentials for continuous
growth and early maturity.

WHAT DOES THE CROP NEED?

An Experiment Plot Furnishes the
Answer.

P. K. EDWARDS,

One way of solving the many inter-
esting and puzzling problems in the
soil and plant kingdom is by an experi-
ment plot. Here light may be obtain-
ed as to the natural peculiarities of
soil, or the special effects of fertilizer
on certain crops, or in what degree to
supplement stable manure for fertiliz-
er, or under what fixed conditions the
ambitious garden lover may obtain
the most gratifying results for flowers
and vegetables. In starting this mini-
ature farm, then, use substantial stakes
at the corners of the plot and mark
them plainly 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, leaving
a space of two feet between each two
plots to prevent the plants on one plot
from feeding on the other. Make each
plot 6 by 21 feet and plant the same
crop on all the different plots. Take
winter potatoes, for example. On
plot 1 spread 10 pounds of dried blood
and 15 pounds of phosphate mixed
(where the amount of soil is so small it
can be distributed more evenly by mix-
ing it with its weight in earth); on
plot 2 spread 7½ pounds of phosphate
of potash and dried blood mixed; on
plot 3 use no fertilizer; on plot 4 use 7½
pounds of phosphate and 15 pounds of
phosphate mixed; on plot 5 use 7½
pounds of phosphate, 15 pounds of old
phosphate and 10 pounds of dried blood,
and on plot 6 use only stable manure. Take
great care not to sow any fertilizer on
the spaces between the plots, and after
the fertilizer has been spread har-
row the plots thoroughly lengthwise.

Comparing the Plots.

The blank plot 3 must not in any
way be overlooked or neglected, for
with it are to be compared all the other
plots in order to see just what have
been the benefits derived from fertiliz-
ing. To make clear what such an ex-
periment may teach, suppose, for in-
stance, the yield on plot 3, where no
fertilizer was applied, is represented
by the number 100; the yield on plot 1
by the number 150; on plot 2, 160;
on plot 4, 140; on plot 5, 175. With these numbers
it is proved each of the three fertiliz-
ers is beneficial, for were it otherwise
the yield on plot 5, where all the fertiliz-
ers were used, would not have
been greater than on plots 1, 2 and 4,
each of which only two fertilizers
were used. It is always of importance
to keep a notebook, jotting down ever-
thing of interest concerning the
plots, such as measuring each separate
yield, and information gained so
enables the experimenter to buy
the exact fertilizing elements neces-
sary for his soil and crops and to mix
and apply them in the proper propor-
tions.

DEVELOPING THE HEIFER—II.

PROF. J. A. MCLEAN,
Dept. Animal Husbandry, Mass. State
Agr. College.

From the time heifers are six
months old until they are two years
old they should not be pampered, but
should be grown under reasonable con-
ditions. Nothing is as good for hous-
ing purposes during the first and sec-
ond winter as the open shed which
connects with a roomy yard. This per-
mits of fresh air, exercise and a dry
place to sleep. Combine with it plenty
of the right kind of feed and better
heifers will result than can possibly
be made in tie-up stalls. During this
period feed to obtain maximum devel-
opment. The man who thinks he can
make good cattle by feeding calves
plenty of timothy hay, straw, corn-
stalks and corn has some things yet
to learn. Alfalfa or clover hay should
form a large portion of the hay fed
young cattle. Oats and Canadian field
peas grown together are also excellent,
fed either green or cured as hay. With
it should be combined a grain ration
which may be made of bran and corn
mixed in equal parts, to which a por-
tion of oilmeal is added.

When to Breed.

Early breeding decreases the size at
maturity. If a man is working for
size in his stock (and I think within
certain limits size is very essential) he
will do well to breed his heifers at
they may drop their first calves at the
age of from thirty to thirty-six months.
During the six months previous to
calving feed the heifer liberally. Con-
siderable fat on her body at freshening
will do no ill. Inflammation and cake
in a heifer's udder seldom cause se-
rious trouble, so that over feeding will
not be injurious.

When the heifer has straightened out
after calving feed her for fullest milk
production. Remember, too, that she
is still growing and that she will re-
quire more liberal feeding than the
mature cow giving the same amount
of milk. She should not be allowed to
dry off under ten months, and I think
it well to milk her for twelve months
during this first lactation period. It
helps to establish the milking disposi-
tion.

Silage or roots (either turnips or
mangel) are elegant feeds not only
for the milking heifer, but also for
the youngster.

To sum up, then, feed liberally, ex-
ercise freely, give plenty of fresh air,
do not pamper, do not breed too early,
use clovers or alfalfa generously and
a liberal portion of wheat bran always.
These are the essentials for the mak-
ing of a good cow from a good calf,
and if these simple suggestions are
conscientiously carried out success
follows.

Time Table



Rock Island Lines

Arrival and Departure of all
Trains from Anadarko:

EAST BOUND

Mangum, Chichasha, El Reno,
Oklahoma City.

Arrives 10.05 a.m.

Depart 10.05 a.m.

Arrives 5.30 p.m.

Departs 5.30 p.m.

WEST BOUND

Oklahoma City, El Reno, Chick-
asha, Mangum.

Departs 10.05 a.m.

Arrives 5.30 p.m.

Departs 5.30 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND

Anadarko to Waurika.

Arrives 10.10 a.m.

Departs 11.05 a.m.

Enid to Anadarko.

Arrives 11.05 p.m.

Enid, Geary, Lawton, Waurika

Arrives 5.30 p.m.

Departs 5.30 p.m.

NORTH BOUND

Waurika, Lawton, Geary, Enid.

Arrives 10.10 a.m.

Departs 10.15 a.m.

Anadarko to Enid.

Departs 4.00 p.m.

Notice to Register

The registration books for all
wards in the city of Anadarko
will be open for registration from
July 1, 1914, to and including
July 25, 1914, Sundays excepted,
at the following places:

1st ward—At the home of Mate
Foster, Inspector, corner 11th and
Main sts.

2nd ward—At the residence of
Chas. Muller, Inspector, 231 W
Main.

3rd ward—At Eccleston & Cog-
gins Second Hand Store, Bdwy.
C. W. Eccleston, Inspector.

4th ward—At L. A. Gro-
cery, E. Bdwy., Jas. Ridgell, In-
spector.

5th ward—At residence of J. W.
Goble, Inspector, 216 W Okla.
Ave.

Those who fail to register will
not be permitted to vote in 1914
elections.

J. G. Campbell,
Sec. Caddo Co. Election Board.

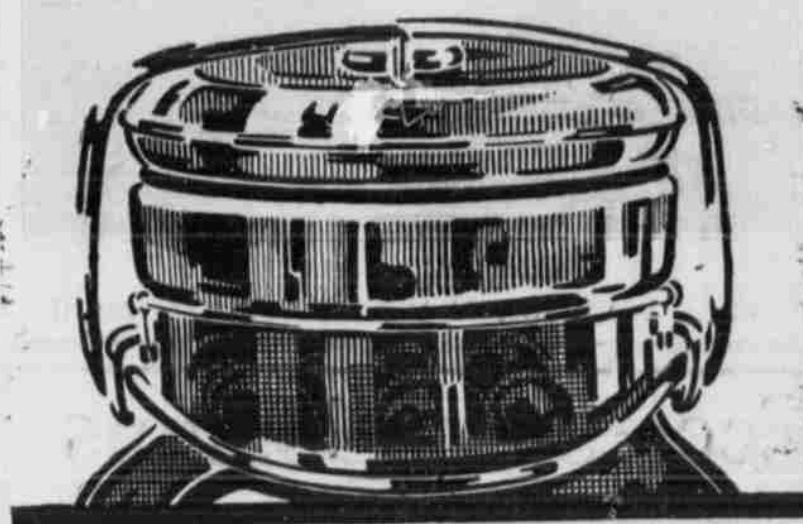
For Sale or Trade

Dray line consisting of 4 head
of young horses weighs from 1200
to 1400 pounds, 1 Percheron Stall-
ion 3 years old, 3 dray wagons, 1
farm wagon, hack, 3 lots, 5 room
house, barn for 12 head of horses.
Total value \$4750. Mortgage on
the house for \$500 payable monthly.
Will trade the above for farm
This is all first class stuff and the
dray line is doing a fine business.
For further information inquire
at Democrat Office.

SHOES

Lots of mens shoes No. 9 and 10
Lots of boys shoes No. 4 and 5.
Great lot of ladies shoes No. 3
to 4.
Come early and get your choice.
122 West Main.

Subscribe Today



This jar stays sealed—absolutely air-
tight—until you want to open it.

And it is as easy to open as to close. Raise the spring!
That is all you have to do. The top is all glass—absolutely
sanitary.

Atlas E-Z Seal Jars

are made of green glass—to exclude the light and prevent
discoloration.

The mouth is extra wide—almost as wide as the jar itself
—so wide that you can put in plums, apples, pears, peaches,
as well as corn, beets, tomatoes and other vegetables, without
cutting them. In that way flavor and freshness are retained.

Made in half-pint, pint, quart and half-gallon sizes. Most
grocers sell E-Z Seal Jars. If yours does not, let us know.

Write for book of recipes. 20 pages; 60 recipes. Some
by Marion Harland; some by famous Virginia cooks.

Hamilton
Coupons are
packed in
these jars.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Member of
Rice Leaders
of the World
Association.

Gentlemen's Driving Horse
Will Receive Special Care

All Work Guaranteed



New Blacksmith

L. WRIGHT

The City Horseshoer

Special Attention Given to Lame and Interfering Horses

CORN MAIN & 7th STREET

ANADARKO, OKLA

Lower & Son

For

Wall Paper, Paints and Glass,
Paper Hanging, Painting and
Contracting.

Opposite People's Store.

Weakness and Loss of Appetite
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic,
CROWE'S FASTELESS CHILI TONIC, drives out
Malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic
and cure Appetite. For adults and children. 50c.